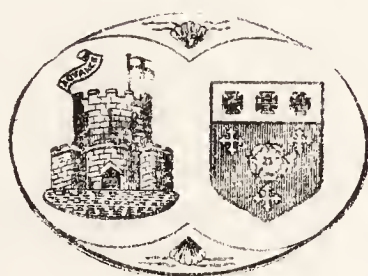


SANDOWN-SHANKLIN
(ISLE OF WIGHT)
URBAN DISTRICT



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health
Inspector

1966

Sandown-Shanklin Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE
1966-1967

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Chairman of the Council—W. G. Gray, Esq.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

D. W. QUANTRILL, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Housing Officer

Shops Inspector

Petroleum Inspector

NEVILLE L. G. TUBB, D.P.A. (Lond.), M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(1, 2, 3 (Hons.) & 4)

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. D. HADDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (1 & 2)

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
2. Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
3. Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
4. Certificate of Sanitary Science of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Technical Assistant—G. F. BATEMAN

Clerk—Miss J. A. TREBLE

Rodent Operator—MR. R. COURTNEY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Councillors

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1966 in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Health.

The birthrate during the last three years has been fairly steady and has been slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales but for the ten years prior to 1963 the rate for the district tended to be lower than for the rest of the Country. In 1966 there were 177 live births compared, for example, with 1956 when there were only 129.

During the year there were 19 illegitimate births and during the last four years slightly more than ten per cent of children have been born out of wedlock.

The infant mortality rate of 28.2 was higher than usual but taken over a period of years the rates in this area are not abnormal.

Once again a large proportion of the deaths were due to coronary thrombosis and stroke. These conditions are associated with deterioration of the arteries. Possible causes are over indulgence in tobacco, too much sugar in the diet and insufficient exercise.

Five deaths were due to pneumonia and two to tuberculosis.

Whooping cough was slightly more prevalent than usual but appeared in a mild form. It would appear that whooping cough immunisation does not always provide complete protection but it does eliminate severe attacks of this disease. Due to the success of immunisation procedures there were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria.

One death was due to tetanus (lock-jaw). This was the result of an apparently trivial injury. This is a rare cause of death at the present time, because a large proportion of the population have been protected against it. Those employed in outdoor occupations, such as farm workers, are more likely to contract this infection and should, in my opinion, be offered immunisation.

In the Autumn a large number of cases of suspected food poisoning were notified but on investigation these were attributed to a virus infection and were not associated in any way with lack of food hygiene. The illness caused by the outbreak was not serious.

The general standards of food hygiene continued to improve and there was an increasing demand by the public for clean food. I still believe that the standards in Sandown and Shanklin are above average, but in holiday resorts clean food is particularly important and the co-operation of the public in refusing to patronise establishments where hygiene is substandard is essential.

During the Winter another course in Food Hygiene was provided by the Island Technical College. This course was primarily for hoteliers but the response from this district was disappointing. Large catering organisations have realised that a knowledge of food hygiene is essential and unless smaller concerns are prepared to follow suit they will have an even greater difficulty in competing.

Although it is safer to drink pasteurised milk there are still a number of households where unpasteurised milk is supplied. Unpasteurised milk can transmit a disease known as undulant fever which can be an unpleasant and prolonged illness. Steps are being taken to eradicate this disease by the Ministry of Agriculture but until this is done those who continue to drink what is known as "farm milk" are taking an unnecessary risk.

The disposal of pig swill is beginning to become a problem. Waste food from hotel kitchens could, until recently, be readily disposed of to pig farmers. Less pig farmers are, however, feeding swill to their animals and hoteliers have difficulty in disposing of it by other means. Your Chief Public Health Inspector is advising those concerned regarding other methods of disposal and it is hoped that there will not be a need for a special service to be provided by the Council to cope with the problem.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation of the loyalty and enthusiasm of the staff of the department.

Yours faithfully,

D. W. QUANTRILL

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

(1) GENERAL

Number of domestic premises	...	...	...	4,601
Number of commercial and other premises	...	...	...	1,569
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.66)	...	...	...	£716,790
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1965/66)	...	...	...	£2,920

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS

1966	<i>Sunshine</i>		<i>Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Sandown</i>	<i>Shanklin</i>	<i>Sandown</i>	<i>Shanklin</i>
January	48.8	51.1	2.57	3.47
February	41.9	45.1	5.09	5.61
March	152.6	164.7	0.80	0.88
April	117.6	123.2	4.30	5.28
May	268.6	269.6	2.29	2.31
June	265.8	280.9	2.65	2.68
July	186.6	198.7	2.73	3.00
August	203.9	227.8	3.51	4.71
September	197.7	202.5	0.76	1.23
October	99.3	99.6	6.05	6.81
November	75.4	77.0	2.53	3.11
December	54.1	52.2	3.24	3.56
<i>Totals</i>	<u>1712.3 hours</u>	<u>1792.4 hrs.</u>	<u>36.52 inches</u>	<u>42.65 inches</u>

(2) VITAL

Population (Register-General's Estimate)	...	13,930
--	-----	--------

BIRTHS		M	F	
No. of live legitimate births	...	79	79	158
No. of live illegitimate births	...	6	13	19
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	... ..	...	...	12.7
Comparative factor (births)	...	...	...	1.49
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	...	18.9
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 England and Wales				17.7 (Prov.)
No. of legitimate stillbirths	...	3	2	5
No. of illegitimate stillbirths	...	—	—	Nil
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths				27.5
Total live and stillbirths	... ..	...	...	182
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				10.7

DEATHS	M	F	
Total No. of deaths	109	109	218
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... ..	...	...	15.6
Comparative factor (deaths) ... ..	...	...	0.71
Comparative Death Rate ... ..	...	...	11.1
Death Rate England and Wales ... ..	...	...	11.7 (Prov.)
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ... ..	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ... ..	...	...	Nil
No. of deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year of age	2	2	4
No. of deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year of age	1	—	1
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			28.2
Death Rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	...	...	25.3
Death Rate illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	...	...	52.6
Infant Mortality Rate (England and Wales) ...			19.0 (Prov.)
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			11.3
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	11.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ... ..	...	...	43.9

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2 (—)	— (—)
Tuberculosis, other	— (—)	— (—)
Syphilitic disease	1 (—)	— (—)
Diphtheria	— (—)	— (—)
Whooping Cough	— (—)	— (—)
Meningococcal infections	— (—)	— (—)
Acute Poliomyelitis	— (—)	— (—)
Measles	— (—)	— (—)
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	— (—)	1 (—)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4 (1)	2 (3)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	10 (1)	— (1)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	— (—)	5 (4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	— (—)	4 (2)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8 (6)	13 (9)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	— (—)	— (—)
Diabetes	— (—)	1 (—)
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	18 (20)	23 (27)
Coronary disease, angina	31 (34)	14 (18)
Hypertension with heart disease ...	— (1)	— (—)
Other heart disease	5 (10)	25 (19)
Other circulatory disease	5 (4)	7 (6)
Influenza	— (—)	— (—)
Pneumonia	4 (3)	1 (1)
Bronchitis	9 (3)	3 (1)
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	— (1)	— (—)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	— (—)	— (1)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	— (—)	1 (1)
Nephritis and nephrosis	— (—)	— (—)
Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (—)	— (—)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	— (—)	— (—)
Congenital malformations	1 (—)	— (—)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8 (7)	5 (8)
Motor vehicle accidents	1 (—)	— (1)
All other accidents	1 (1)	4 (2)
Suicide	— (1)	— (—)
Homicide and operations of war ...	— (—)	— (—)
ALL CAUSES	109 (93)	109 (104)

N.B.—Figures for 1965 are entered in brackets.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases

Disease.			Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	5
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	136	—	—
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection			—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...		14	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)			—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non- Paralytic)	...	...	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...		8	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...		—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			2	2	2
Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)			—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	...		—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Total			160	2	7

Age at Date of Notification

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough	Poliomylitis (Paralytic)	Poliomylitis (Non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Meninges & C.N.S.)	Tuberculosis (Other)	Dysentery
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	14	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

(a) Total number of outbreaks	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of sporadic cases	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil

Infectious and other Diseases (Schools return)

Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	142
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	3
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	60
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	28
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	6

244

Tuberculosis

AGE PERIODS				New Cases				Totals	Deaths				Totals
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
				M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0 and under	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	„	„	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	„	„	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	„	„	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	„	„	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	„	„	35	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
35	„	„	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	„	„	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55	„	„	65	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	
65	„	„	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
75 and over				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	...			2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Acts, 1944

Number of samples taken during 1966	...	...	6
Number of samples found to be T.B. positive	...	...	Nil
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	...	...	Nil

67A HIGH STREET

SHANKLIN, I.W.

To the Chairman and Committee Members

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my fourteenth annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District and the work undertaken by the department in 1966 which, by courtesy of Dr. D. W. Quantrill, Medical Officer of Health, is again submitted as a separate section.

The year under review was largely routine in nature. As has been found in previous years a summer without prolonged spells of hot weather reduces the potential causes of many types of complaint.

A nuisance of increasing incidence, however, has been the inconsiderate and anti-social practice of incinerating domestic refuse, which is invariably offensive, often results in untidiness and can frequently be dangerous.

This practice has increased, partly because of the reduction in the number of solid fuel appliances and partly because of resistance to charging for additional refuse collections. The practice cannot be justified on public health grounds as adequate and satisfactory disposal of all types of refuse can be achieved for all types and sizes of premises without resort to incineration.

During the year the Council appointed a pupil Public Health Inspector who is now attending a three-year Diploma training course at the Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work done by the staff, Mr. Hadden, my deputy, Mr. Bateman and Miss Treble, and by Mr. Courtney, the rodent operator.

I am also grateful for the interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and other members of the Council and acknowledge the co-operation received from my colleagues in other departments.

Yours faithfully,

N. L. G. TUBB

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

This authority, as are all Island authorities, is represented on the Isle of Wight River and Water Authority, the ad hoc authority responsible for the provision and maintenance of mains water supplies throughout the Island.

The Urban District derives its supplies from a number of sources which fall into three main sections. These are to some extent interchangeable according to the variations in supply and demand.

Sandown and Lake

The East Yar River and Dyer's Springs at Newchurch supply this area.

Treatment carried out at the Sandown Waterworks follows the following sequence:—pre chlorination, coagulation with alum, settlement filtration, activated carbon treatment and post chlorination.

Shanklin

The main sources of supply to this area are the catchment areas at Greatwoods and Cowlease.

Small areas on the fringe, however, receive supplies from Sandown, Chillerton and Wroxall. Water from all sources is treated.

Luccombe Village

This is a separated part of the urban district deriving its supply from the St. Boniface Down. This is treated and pumped to reservoirs above the village and gravitates to the mains.

General

During the past year five houses and one farm and farm cottage have been provided with a water supply from the mains.

This means that only two properties in the urban district are without a mains supply. One is a large private house with its own private supply, purification plant, etc., and the other is an isolated cottage with a well supply.

The latest statistics available show that there are 4,601 domestic premises in the district (a further increase of 124 over 1965) and the resident population is given as 13,930.

These figures which are increasing each year, when quoted

in relation to the provision and adequacy of water supplies take no account of the very heavy seasonal increase in population for which provision has to be made.

Classification of premises within the district is:—

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	4,601
Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	525
Shops with Living Accommodation	...	...	...	...	160
Commercial Premises	...	...	...	...	566
Entertainment and Recreational	...	...	...	...	48
Crown and Public Utility	...	...	...	...	19
Educational and Cultural	...	...	...	...	14
Industrial	...	...	...	...	119
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	118
					<hr/>
					6,170
					<hr/>

During the year 168 samples of water were taken by the Board and submitted for bacteriological analysis.

The results were:—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	149
Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	13
						<hr/>
						168
						<hr/>

The results of samples taken from four different supplies in the district are given:—

Source of Sample		{ Water from Sandown Water Works Sample taken 15/12/66 Sample received 8.30 a.m., 16/12/66			
Appearance	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright (hazen less than 5)
Odour	...	...	...	...	Normal
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Reaction	...	...	...	...	(p.H.) 6.9
					<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solid residue dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	230
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.07
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	3.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Total Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.12
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	43
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...	1.0

Hardness	{	Carbonate (Temporary)	...	...	84
		Non-Carbonate (Permanent)	...	...	68
		Total	...	...	152
Metals—Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron		...	...	...	Nil
Fluoride as Fluorine		...	...	...	less than 0.1

Observations

This sample is chemically satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

See PM5921.

Source of Sample	{ Water from Greatwood Oxlease, Shanklin Sample taken 15/12/66 Sample received 8.30 a.m., 16/12/66				
Appearance	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright (hazen less than 5)
Odour	...	...	...	...	Normal
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Reaction	...	...	...	...	(p.H.) 7.4
					<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solid residue dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	370
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	2.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Total Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	less than	0.02
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	41
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...	0.10
Hardness	{ Carbonate (Temporary)			...	212
	{ Non-Carbonate (Permanent)			...	42
	{ Total			...	254
Metals—Zinc, Iron	...	...	...	...	Nil
Lead	...	...	...	...	0.01
Copper	...	...	...	...	0.1
Fluoride as Fluorine	...	...	...	less than	0.1

Observations

This sample is chemically satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

See P.M.5921.

Source of Sample		{ Water from Luccombe				
		{ Sample taken 15/12/66				
		{ Sample received 8.30 a.m., 16/12/66				
Appearance	...	Clear and bright (hazen less than 5)				
Odour	...	Normal				
Taste	...	Normal				
Reaction	...	(p.H.) 7.5				

Parts per Million

Total solid residue at 180°C	...	...	...	...	340
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	1.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than	0.01
Total Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	less than	0.02
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	36
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	less than	0.05
Hardness	{ Carbonate (temporary)		...	...	216
	{ Non-Carbonate (Permanent)		...	...	46
	{ Total		...	...	262
Metals—Copper, Iron	...	...	...	...	Nil
Lead	...	...	...	...	0.01
Zinc	...	...	...	...	0.6
Fluoride as Fluorine	...	...	...	less than	0.1

Observations

This sample is chemically satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

Samples PM5921-6

The fluoride determinations on these samples have been carried out as specified in "Approved Methods for the Physical and Chemical Examination of Water", 3rd Edition, page 46, which assumes no interference from other ions in solution.

Source of Sample	{ Water from Chillerton		
	{ Sample taken 1/12/66		
	{ Sample received 11.15 a.m., 2/12/66		
Appearance	...	Clear and bright (hazen less than 5)	
Odour	...	Normal	
Taste	...	Normal	
Reaction	...	(p.H.) 7.2	

Parts per Million

Total solid residue dried at 180°C	...	...	...	370
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than 0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.02
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	3.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	less than 0.01
Total Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	0.14
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	36
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	0.05
Hardness	{ Carbonate (Temporary)		...	226
	{ Non-Carbonate (Permanent)		...	62
	{ Total		...	288

Metals—Lead	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
Zinc	...	...	...	...	less than	0.2
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Fluoride as Fluorine	...	...	...	...	less than	0.1

Observations

This sample is chemically satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

In addition to the above, 16 samples were taken by the department and submitted for bacteriological analysis. Of these, 11 were satisfactory, 1 suspicious and 4 unsatisfactory.

A sample was taken from the drinking fountain at the Chalybeate Spring, Shanklin Esplanade, and the result of chemical analysis was:—

Source of Sample	{ Water from Chalybeate Spring, Esplanade, Shanklin Collected from bib-tap Sample taken 8.45 a.m., 30/6/66 Sample received 11.30 a.m., 1/7/66					
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Yellow in colour with a heavy orange-brown deposit
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Marked odour of Chalybeate waters
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Slightly "metallic"
Reaction	...	...	...	...	...	(p.H.) 6.5
						<i>Parts per Million</i>
Total solid residue dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	440
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Negligible
Total Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	—
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	56
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.35
Hardness	{ Carbonate (Temporary)					118
	{ Non-Carbonate (Permanent)					104
	{ Total					222
Metals—Iron	...	...	...	...	...	1200
Sulphides	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

N.B. The above analysis was carried out on the filtered sample except the iron determination. The filterable solids was found to consist entirely of basic iron salts.

Observations

The chemical analysis of this sample does not indicate any hazardous contamination.

Swimming Pools

There are now nine swimming pools in the urban district. Of these only one is open for use by the general public. Of the remaining eight, six are situated at hotels and are primarily for the use of their guests, one is at a private school and one is at a primary school.

Six samples were taken from two of these pools during the year, the results being five satisfactory and one suspicious.

In all cases circulation and treatment plants are provided.

Sewerage and Drainage

All main drainage from the urban district is pumped or flows to the sewage works adjoining the refuse tip at Sandown.

After screening and sedimentation the effluent is discharged to sea by extended outfall, only at favourable states of the tide.

Throughout the district the sewerage system is 'combined' receiving surface water as well as sewage. Wherever possible and in regard to new development steps are being taken to minimise the acceptance of additional surface water, both to avoid as far as possible overloading the older sewers and to avoid the uneconomical practice of treating and pumping comparatively clean water.

During the year the first section of a new trunk sewer was laid and is now in operation. This length is from Scotchells Bridge, Lake, to Lake Common and further extensions are now in the preliminary stages to extend this new sewer from Upper Hyde, Shanklin, through Whitecross to Scotchells, providing main drainage for both existing development in fringe areas and for areas scheduled for future development.

The completion of this sewer should considerably reduce the number of cesspools and septic tanks in the district and obviate other problems which arise in some locations where the water table is consistently high.

Drainage

(a) Public Sewers (subject to Section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936)

It was found necessary to require repair and renewal to three such public sewers, serving two, four and four properties respectively.

In addition clearance of stoppages was affected in six such sewers by the Council at their expense.

(b) Private Drains

Although the advent of the Building Regulations have transferred some drainage work from this department to the Engineer and Surveyor's department, investigation of drainage defects and the supervision and testing of drainage, alteration, repair and renewal, necessitated 516 visits.

Public Cleansing

Refuse collection is provided by the Council throughout the district on a weekly basis.

In addition, additional collections are provided during the season on a scheduled basis for which charges are made. The removal of trade refuse and miscellaneous accumulations are also undertaken on a rechargeable basis.

Whilst it is generally accepted that the provision of an efficient refuse collection and disposal service is essential, both on the grounds of public health and preservation of amenities it is not fully appreciated that the provision of the specialised vehicles and plant and the recruitment of sufficient personnel willing to undertake this work are costly, that such costs constantly increase and that they must be paid for.

An additional heavy demand falls on this service during the season in regard to the emptying of litter baskets and the additional scavenging of streets, public walks and pleasure grounds.

Caravan, Chalet and Camping Sites*(a) Licenced Caravan Sites*

The number and capacity of licenced sites in the district remains unchanged:—

				<i>Sites</i>	<i>Vans</i>
Sandown	...	...	...	4	315
Shanklin	...	...	...	2	330
				—	—
				6	645
				==	====

During the year there were no complaints received concerning the sites themselves, although three complaints were received concerning the condition and equipment of caravans. In all cases the vans were privately owned and the complaints were of a minor nature.

Notice was served upon a licence holder for exceeding the maximum number of caravans permitted on the site and for other contraventions. Compliance was effected without formal action being taken.

Because all the licensed sites are full with static caravans

difficulty is experienced by touring caravanners in finding halts for short periods. To meet this need one proprietor has brought into use a field adjoining the licensed site. The use of this is confined to genuine touring vans, and the toilet, club, shop and other amenities provided on the licensed site are available to the tourists.

(b) *Individual Caravans*

Reference was made in last year's report to the misconception that caravans can be placed within the curtilage of a property and be used for any purpose without being subject to either Town Planning or the law relating to Caravans—this is not so.

During the year the County Council as the Town Planning Authority have declared their policy to co-operate with the district councils in controlling the indiscriminate and increasing instances of caravan sitings in order to preserve the amenities of the Island.

(c) *Chalets*

The two existing chalet sites in the district provide 60 and 28 respectively.

On the larger sites the chalets are separate and are entirely self-contained, with all amenities and services provided.

The other site provides chalets in terrace blocks with some communal facilities.

At both sites occupation is restricted to the period March to October each year.

Work has commenced on laying out a further chalet site of some 80 units, but this is unlikely to be ready for occupation until 1967-8.

(d) *Tents*

There are three established sites licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, two of these are in the Shanklin area and one is at Sandown.

All are provided with toilet and sanitary blocks with modern amenities, baths or showers (h. & c.), shaver points, etc.

Since adequate and proper provision has been made on these sites for tented campers the problem of itinerant campers causing nuisance by camping on cliff paths and in other unauthorised places has virtually ceased.

A further site is to be established in the Sandown Ward which will improve the position still further.

Offices and Shops

The position under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 continues to be satisfactory, the majority of contraventions having been rectified by the persons on whom the notices were served.

The Offices and Shops Inspector was seconded to the Treasurer's Department to deal with rate rebates (under the Rating Act 1966) and in consequence the number of re-inspections and other visits carried out during the year was reduced to 157.

Six accidents were reported during 1966, but as all were of a minor nature, no further action under the Act was necessary.

The following table shows the position at 31st December 1966.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Registered in 1966</i>	<i>Total Now Registered</i>	<i>Inspected in 1966</i>	<i>Persons Employed</i>
Offices	2	76	13	318
Retail Shops ...	4	241	79	900
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	5	—	27
Catering Establishments ...	2	105	10	770
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—	2
	8	429	102	2022

Total Males employed	708
Total Females employed	1,314
	<u>2,022</u>

It was again noted that employers do not seem to be fully aware of their obligations under the Act. The Inspector was able to deal with obvious changes in type of business, but variations under numbers 1, 2 and 3 shown below are the responsibility of the employer and despite the publicity given to the Act by the Government, Local Authorities and Professional and Trade Organisations, the only cases which came to light were those found when normal re-inspections were made.

- (1) To register if they employ any person, even if they are subsequently given exemption.
- (2) To register and give PRIOR notice of intention to employ persons in new or altered premises.

- (3) To notify and re-register if the number of employees exceeds the maximum number given in the first registration.

Rodent Control

A rodent control service for all types of premises, domestic; business and agricultural is provided by the department.

All treatment at 'bona fide' domestic premises is free. Annual contracts are available for business premises. If no contract is in force charge is made on a time and materials basis. During the year 109 such contracts for fees totalling £454 were in force.

No sewer baiting was undertaken during 1966, exemption having been granted following there being no takes at the last test.

295 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 65 over those for 1965.

The total of 3,494 visits made by the rodent operator was correspondingly higher.

Of the above visits, 339 were to properties of all types owned by the Council. In addition to the above, 120 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with Rodent Control.

The following table shows the results of the visits made:—

Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)			Other premises (including business premises)			Agricultural		
Inspected	Infested		Inspected	Infested		Inspected	Infested	
	Rats	Mice		Rats	Mice		Rats	Mice
551	197	29	294	138	25	9	6	—

The increase in the number of complaints and infestations found shows an increase in this area similar to that noted over a wide area of the Country. It is significant that if such an increase occurs despite the amount of rodent control work undertaken, any diminution of or breakdown in the service would result in a large increase in the rodent population. This in turn would increase the danger to public health and the cost of damage and wastage of food.

Insect Pest Control

The complaints in this category were less than those received in 1965. Infestations (excluding vermin) dealt with during the year were:—

Infestations of cockroaches	...	...	...	20
Infestations of flies	...	...	...	6
Infestations of ants, etc.	...	...	...	3
				—
				29
				=

The above complaints necessitated 122 visits and treatments.

Although the number of complaints received by the department were less there is no reason to suppose the incidence of infestations is any less. From the increased sale of aerosol insecticides to the public it can be inferred that there are an increasing number of persons carrying out their own treatment.

The reduction in the number of cockroach infestations is probably due to some extent to the increase in the number of gas or oil fired boilers as opposed to those using solid fuel.

Verminous Premises and Persons

During the year only seven vermin infestations were notified and treated.

Of these, four were fleas, one of lice and two of bed bugs.

In the four cases of fleas, two were attributed to domestic pets, one to a second hand arm chair and in one case an elderly widower was found to be living in filthy conditions and was himself infested with fleas and lice.

As is the case almost every year both cases of bed bugs were residual, originating from itinerant hotel staff.

Hairdressers and Barbers

No formal inspections under the Byelaws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961 were made during the year.

All premises in this category had been inspected at the end of 1965 and will be re-inspected early in 1967.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Alleged noise nuisances were the subject of complaint in only two instances during the year.

The excessive amplification of music from a puppet show was causing disturbances and annoyance to the occupiers of nearby hotels and residences in one instance.

In the other the noise at night from the moulding presses of a firm was lessened by the firm being requested and agreeing to keep the windows closed on one side of the building at night.

Approach was also made to the proprietors of a garage regarding potential nuisance from an outside telephone bell. Repositioning of the bell reduced the intensity of sound.

Advice was also given in a number of instances where although annoyance was being caused temporarily or intermittently, the circumstances did not warrant action by this authority.

Pet Animals Act 1951

Two pet shops previously licensed did not apply for renewal of their licences and discontinued this type of business.

The one remaining pet shop specialises mainly in fish and cage birds and occasionally keeps puppies and tortoises. Other pets are obtained only on order.

Conditions at these premises were satisfactory.

Talks and Courses

Six talks were given to various organisations and senior classes of school children on subjects relating to public health.

During the winter months a Royal Society of Health course for the Certificate in Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering was run in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Technical College, Newport.

The Course extended over five months and terminated in a written and oral examination. The course was open to candidates from the whole Island. Fifteen attended the course, fourteen sat the examination and thirteen passed. The lecturing for the entire course was undertaken by your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors.

A similar course was commenced in October 1966 with a somewhat better response shown in the numbers attending.

Complaints

The number of complaints received, 518, showed an increase of 14% on 1965, but the number in each category remained virtually unchanged except for rodent infestations which showed a considerable increase.

The broad classification of complaints given below does not include requests for advice, site meetings, etc.

1966—*Complaints*

Sanitary Defects	53
Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements ...	49
Rodent Infestations	295
Insect Infestations (all)	36
Refuse Collection and Storage	7
Smoke Nuisances	15
Offensive Odours, Accumulations, etc. ...	24
Keeping of Animals	3
Noise nuisances	2
Water Supply	2
Food—Soundness	15
Food—Hygiene	12
Miscellaneous	5
	<hr/>
Total	518
	<hr/>

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1966 for the Urban District of Sandown-Shanklin in the County of the Isle of Wight.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	75	21	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	85	30	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	2	—	2	—

There are no registered outworkers in the district.

Housing

The scheduled programme of dealing with slum property was completed in 1965 and subsequent action has been confined to action in regard to individual unfit properties found in the course of routine inspection or following specific complaint.

In 1966 Closing Orders in lieu of demolition orders were made in respect of two semi-detached cottages and a triangular block of three cottages. A Demolition Order made in respect of an isolated farmhouse resulted in the owner giving an undertaking to use it solely as a store.

During the year 12 standard and 11 discretionary improvement grants were paid amounting to totals of £1,440 and £3,929 respectively.

As in previous years all but one of these were in respect of owner occupied premises.

The credit squeeze, the difficulty in obtaining mortgages, and the high rate of interest payable for available mortgages, made the housing problem even more acute than usual.

The availability of privately owned accommodation to let is reduced each year with a consequent increase in the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list.

During the year 31 applicants were rehoused, this being achieved from casual vacancies and the availability for occupation of 8 new one-bedroom flats and 10 bed sitting room units.

Further units are to be provided in the 1967 programme.

Rent Act 1957

During the year no applications were received either for certificates of disrepair or for cancellation of any previously issued.

Flatlets

As was anticipated, the coming into force of the Building Regulations on 1st February 1966 and the standards required under them, has considerably reduced the number of new flatlets provided during the year.

Furthermore, in a number of cases where conversion had been superficial these have reverted to use as guest houses, partly because they compared unfavourably with the standards where proper conversion had been carried out or because difficulty in financing proper conversion in recent months.

As has been said before, there is a seasonal demand for such units of accommodation, but the visiting public expect them to be properly converted and equipped.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

In an endeavour to emphasise the importance of food hygiene particularly in a holiday resort, the giving of high priority to this aspect of the department's work has continued.

During the year 888 visits were made to food premises, 287 to hotels, 258 to restaurants and cafes and 343 to other food premises. In addition 142 visits were made for food inspection, sampling and investigation.

Apart from verbal notices in respect of minor contraventions, 50 written notices were served and compliance was effected in respect of 48 notices.

Classification of Food Premises

The following table shows the broad classification of food premises under the heading of the main trade or business only.

In many cases subsidiary trading takes place in a number of categories other than the class in which the business is listed.

In accordance with Circular 1/67 the table also records the information per class in regard to Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Category	Total No. of Premises	Fitted to Comply Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applicable	Fitted to Comply Reg. 19
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Ice Cream Premises ...	168	168	168	168
Fishmongers & Poulterers ...	5	5	5	5
Butchers	14	14	14	14
Dairies & Milkshops ...	26	26	26	26
Greengrocers & Fruiterers ...	22	22	18	18
Grocers & Prov. Merchants	47	47	47	47
Restaurants & Cafes ...	94	94	94	94
Kiosks	49	42	43	41
Licensed Premises (Full Licence)	40	40	40	40
Bakers & Cake Shops ...	15	15	15	15
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	7	7
Hotels & Guest Houses ...	525	525	525	525
Canteens	5	5	5	5
Clubs	6	6	6	6
Confectionery (sweets) ...	44	44	44	44
Totals	1,072	1,065	1,062	1,060

In addition to the above there are some 300/400 houses which cater intermittently at peak seasonal periods for up to 16 visitors.

Effective control of such premises is not practicable owing to shortage of time and staff.

Food Complaints

During the year 27 complaints were received in regard to food hygiene and soundness. Of these, sixteen referred to the latter. The circumstances are briefly summarised as follows:—

1. A milk bottle was alleged to contain a dirty residue—this proved to be ‘scuff’ crate marks on the outside of the bottle.
2. A tin of salmon was alleged to contain slivers of glass. These were strivite crystals commonly found in tinned salmon.
3. Complaint was received regarding the fitness of beef chips. Investigations showed them to be 17 days old and were sold in error due to faulty storage of stock.
4. A chocolate covered ‘cream’ swiss roll was found to have a sour taste. Although still within the period of normal shelf life, storage in the sun had affected the chocolate and the filling.
5. Complaint was made regarding the short keeping quality of pasteurised milk. The cap coding was checked and showed the milk to be fresh and no other complaints were received from any other consumer.
6. A bluebottle was found inside the wrapper of a block of ice cream. Investigations were inconclusive in showing when or where the bluebottle gained access.
7. Investigations following complaint that buns were stale at the time of sale, showed that due to fault on the part of a bakehouse employee the wrong mix had been used.
8. Two complaints referred to the mouldy condition of & sliced bread. In both cases this was due to the bread
9. having been wrapped while still warm.
10. Tinned salmon was alleged to be not salmon and to be excessively oily. Analysis showed this to be normal pacific salmon and to be normal and fit.

11. Complaint was made regarding a large bramble thorn in a tin of blackberry and apple—its origin was obvious.
12. Fish cakes were alleged to be unfit. Whilst not unfit the retailer should have withdrawn them from sale.
13. The discolouration of the gelatine in a tin of luncheon meat was found to be due to a non-injurious vegetable dye.
14. Black specks in a box of candied peel were found to be eggs remaining from an insect infestation.
15. Failure to maintain proper stock rotation with attention to shelf life and coding was the cause of a mouldy blackberry and apple pie being sold.
16. Cheddar cheese slices were found to be mouldy. This was due to the cellophane pack being punctured and the shelf life having been exceeded.

The previous policy of this authority of avoiding legal proceedings unless there is serious risk to public health or of injury has continued. Warnings are issued to 'first offenders' and advice given so that recurrences may be avoided as far as possible.

Good public relations result from informing complainants as to the outcome of investigations into their complaints.

Food Inspection

For the second year in succession the number of visits made specifically for food inspection, 65, was slightly less than for the previous year. The total weight of food condemned, 3,254lbs., was 25% more than during the previous year.

This was mainly due to a large consignment of powdered soups in a wholesaler's warehouse which was affected by damp. As is to be expected, 70% of the visits made and food condemned refers to the main four months of the season.

The following table lists the various foodstuffs inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

The Council undertake removal and disposal.

						<i>lbs.</i>
Tinned Meat (excluding ham)	...	...	...	...	...	133
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	...	...	501
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables, Soups, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,139
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	62
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	50
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	28
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	...	...	226
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	181
Soup Powders	...	...	...	...	...	735
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	44
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	...	143
						<hr/> 3,254 <hr/> <hr/>

Food and Drugs Act 1955—Section 16

The premises registered under the above Act and Section are:—

(a) Registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods	...	...	...	25
(b) Registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	...	...	...	168
				<hr/> 193 <hr/> <hr/>

During the year two new applications under (b) were received and registration granted.

During 1966 it was found that at least 16 premises under (b) above were not being used for the storage or sale of ice cream.

Food and Drugs Act 1955—Samples

Samples taken by the Weights and Measures Department, Isle of Wight County Council, in the Sandown-Shanklin

Urban District during the year were:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Number obtained</i>	<i>Number irregular</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Ice Cream	2	—	
Preserves	2	1	Deficient in soluble solids
Meat Products	6	—	
Sugar Confectionery	1	—	
Total	11	1	

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
T.T. Raw	78	63	15*
Pasteurised	16	16	—

*Of these, 11 were obtained from retail shops and 4 from automatic vending machines.

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the Isle of Wight County Council for supplying the above details of sampling undertaken in this district for which the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority.

Milk

The Food and Drugs Authority for the district is the Isle of Wight County Council. All milk sampling for this area being undertaken by their Weights and Measures Department.

There are only three premises in the Urban District registered and used as Dairies under the regulations. There are, however, 26 premises where milk is sold in the bottles as received.

All milk other than T.T. is heat treated at a central pasteurising plant at Newport and distributed throughout the district from one large depot situated at Sandown.

Ice Cream

There are three premises in the district registered for the manufacture of ice cream. One produces ice cream and lollies

for sale throughout the Island. One produces for sale only from their own retail points and the third is a small retailer producing only for his own requirements.

Three samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, the results of which were all Grade I.

Bakehouses

There are now only five bakehouses in use as such in the district; a further one having been closed during the year under review.

One bakehouse produces cakes only for their own retail sales points during the season. Three bakehouses produce bread and cakes throughout the year and meat pies and sausage rolls in addition during the season. The remaining bakehouse, the largest, produces bread only for distribution throughout the Island.

Only two firms make house deliveries in the district, one of these from premises outside the area.

Licensed Premises

During the past year a further 11 licence applications were granted to premises within the Urban District, although four of these were changes in the type of licence only.

There are now within the district:—

Premises with full licence	...	...	...	40
Premises with club licence	...	...	...	6
Premises with off licence	...	...	...	4
Premises with residential, restricted restaurant or justices licence	...	...	...	101
				<hr/>
				151
				<hr/>

No complaints were received during the year. Further works of improvement and modernisation were carried out to a number of premises and it was not found necessary to make any representations to the Licensing Magistrates before their annual meeting.

Inspection of the District

(a) <i>General</i>						<i>Visits</i>
Chalet, Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	59
Caravans—Individual (not Licensed)	...	...	...	...	...	51
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	516
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	75
Accumulation, Deposits and Odours	...	...	...	...	...	22
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	30
Insect Pest Control (including Vermin)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	87
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	120
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	34
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	12
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	6
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	130
Site Meetings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	97
No Access Visits	...	...	...	...	...	138
(b) <i>Housing</i>						
Premises inspected under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	112
Premises re-inspected under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	182
Premises inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	22
Premises re-inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	49
Visits to premises in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	28
Housing Application Visits	...	...	...	...	...	193
Visits to Council Properties	...	...	...	...	...	504
(c) <i>Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning</i>						
Inquiries and visits re infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inquiries and visits re food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	9
(d) <i>Food Hygiene</i>						
Visits to Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	287
Visits to Restaurants, Cafes and Kiosks	...	...	...	...	...	258
Visits to Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	20
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	27
Visits to Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	58
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	46
Visits to Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	101
Visits to Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	34

Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	10
Visits to Other Food Premises	...	...	...	54
Visits re Food Complaints	...	...	...	20
Visits re Food Inspection	...	...	...	65
Visits re Food Disposal	...	...	...	43
Visits to Laboratories	...	...	...	5

(e) *Additional*

Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	45
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (by Technical Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shops Act (closing hours)	...	...	...	...	...	31
						<u>3,638</u>

(f) *Departmental Visits additional to above*

Visits by Rodent Operator	...	...	...	3,494
Visits by Rodent Operator for Insect Pest Control	...	...	...	122

Notices

Act	<i>Informal</i>		<i>Formal</i>	
	Served	Compiled	Served	Compiled
Public Health Acts 1936/61	63	50	6	7
Housing Acts 1957/64	9	5	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations 1960	50	48	—	—
Clean Air Act 1956	4	4	—	—
Factories Act 1961	2	2	—	—
TOTALS	128	109	6	7

